



## ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DIRECTIVE NUMBER: 14-01 (CPL 02)	EFFECTIVE DATE: 2016
SUBJECT: Site Specific Targeting 2014 (SST-14)	EXPIRATION: Effective until replaced by a new notice

**Purpose:** This notice implements Illinois OSHA's Site-Specific Targeting (SST) inspection plan (Program Planned Inspections program).

**Scope:** This Notice applies Illinois OSHA-wide

**Reference:** Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, 29 U.S.C. 651; 29 CFR Part 1904, Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and illnesses; 29 CFR Part 1908, Consultation Agreements; OSHA Instruction CPL 02-00-135, *Recordkeeping Policies and Procedures Manual*, December 30, 2004; OSHA Instruction CPL 02-00-025, *Scheduling System for Programmed Inspections*, January 4, 1995; Illinois State Plan Field Operations Manual (IL FOM), January 2014; and OSHA Instruction CSP 01-00-002, *State Plan Policies and Procedures Manual*, March 21, 2001;

**Cancellations:** OSHA Notice 13-01 (CPL 02), *Site Specific Targeting 2012 (SST-12)*, January 4, 2013.

**Expiration Date:** This notice will terminate one year from the effective date, unless replaced earlier by a new Notice. Upon the expiration or replacement of this Notice, inspection lists already underway must be completed.

**Contact:** Ben Noven, Illinois OSHA Director  
160 North LaSalle, Suite C-1300  
Chicago, IL 60601

## Background

### Illinois OSHA's Programmed Planned Inspection (PPI) Program

The public sector constituency covered under the Illinois Occupational Safety and Health Act includes approximately 7,083 public establishments with an estimated 713,982 public employees in Illinois. Of these 713,982 public employees, 398,642 (approximately 56%) represent Illinois public educational establishment employees.

Illinois OSHA's Site-Specific Targeting (SST) plan is Illinois OSHA's main Program Planned Inspection (PPI) program for public employer establishments. Illinois OSHA uses a high hazard inspection targeting system based on OSHA Instruction CPL 02-00-025, *Scheduling System for Programmed Inspections* (January 4, 1995), which is based on Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) injury/illness rate data. The BLS data and the SST plan help Illinois OSHA achieve its goal of reducing the number of injuries and illnesses that occur at public employer establishments by directing enforcement resources to those establishments where the highest rate of injury and illness has occurred.

### Creating the SST Inspection List

By using averaged 2009-2012 national BLS data Illinois OSHA focuses its data collection towards establishments that are most likely to be experiencing elevated BLS rates of occupational injuries and illnesses.

### North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Codes

The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) is the standard used by Federal statistical agencies in classifying business establishments for the purpose of collecting, analyzing, and publishing statistical data related to the U.S. business economy. The NAICS codes are referenced in this Notice.

## Definitions

### Comprehensive Inspection

A comprehensive inspection is a substantially complete and thorough inspection of all potentially hazardous areas of the establishment. An inspection may be deemed comprehensive even though, as a result of the exercise of professional judgment, not all potentially hazardous conditions or practices within those areas are inspected.

### Establishment

An establishment is a single physical location where business is conducted or where services or industrial operations are performed. For a more detailed definition of "Establishment," see 29 CFR 1904.46 and Chapter 2, paragraph VII. B of CPL 02-00-135, *Recordkeeping Policies and Procedures Manual*.

## Selection of Target Areas

Illinois OSHA's public-sector site-specific targeting to identify entities with the most prevalent types of injuries and illnesses in the most hazardous public occupations and workplaces is based on past enforcement/consultation experience, national BLS injury and illness data and Illinois Department of Public Health's (IDPH) Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Illinois report.

Illinois specific state and local government BLS injury and illness data is limited but still provides valuable information regarding injuries and illnesses that occur in Illinois. According to 2012 BLS data for Illinois, 29,600 work related injuries and illnesses were reported in state and local government. A total of 4,200 injuries and illnesses were reported in state government in Illinois during 2012. Of these injuries and illnesses, the state government employees experienced 1,800 injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, 500 were cases where the employee was transferred or restricted because of an injury and 1,900 were other recordable cases. The total recordable case rate per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses in state government was 3.5. The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction was 1.9. The rate for cases with days away from work was 1.5, the job transfer or restriction rate was 0.4 and the rate for other recordable cases was 1.6. The major industry with publishable data for 2012 is education and health services with 2,300 recordable cases. During 2012, there were approximately 25,400 injuries and illnesses in local government. Of these injuries and illnesses, the local government employees experienced 6,500 injuries and illnesses involving days away from work, 1,600 were cases where the employee was transferred or restricted because of an injury and 17,400 were other recordable cases. The total recordable case rate per 100 full-time workers for injuries and illnesses in local government was 6.0. The rate for cases with days away from work, job transfer or restriction was 1.9. The rate for cases with days away from work was 1.5, the job transfer or restriction rate was 0.4, and the rate for other recordable cases was 4.1. The major industries with publishable data for 2012 are public administration with 11,600 recordable cases, education and health services with 11,200 recordable cases, and trade, transportation and utilities with 1,300 recordable cases. See pages 11- 13 in *Illinois Department of Public Health Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in Illinois, 2012 Report* (September 2014).

National BLS data on occupational injuries/illnesses and fatal injuries from 2009 through 2013 were looked at for the following state and local government NAICS. Data tables for these areas are located in Attachment A.

- State Support Activities for Transportation (NAICS 488)
- State Nursing and Residential Care Facilities (NAICS 623)
- Local Fire Protection (NAICS 92216)
- Departments of Public Works (NAICS 926120)
- Water and Sewage Treatment Facilities (NAICS 2213)

Table 1 shows national state and local government BLS injury and illness rates for 2009- 2013 for transportation, nursing and residential care facilities, fire protection, public works, water and sewage treatment facilities.

Table 1

INDUSTRY	NAICS CODE	2009 BLS RATE	2010 BLS RATE	2011 BLS RATE	2012 BLS RATE	2013 BLS RATE
State Support Activities for Transportation	488	7.6	7.2	7.3	6.9	7.1
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	623	11.0	15.1	13.1	13.6	13.7
Local Fire Protection	92216	11.5	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.2
Department of Public Works	926120	7.9	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.3
Water and Sewage Treatment Facilities	2213	6.5	6.2	6.2	5.8	6.3

Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

## Scheduling

Each federal fiscal year, public employer establishments will be drawn from Illinois OSHA's main database which was created by compiling establishments from the State of Illinois Comptroller's state and local government database, Department of Human Services Division of Mental Health Centers, the Illinois Department of Public Health Division of Long-Term Care, State Fire Marshall, IL Municipal, IL Township, and Illinois Department of Transportation directories.

The RANDBETWEEN function in Microsoft Excel will be used to generate a random list for each territory. A territory map is located in Attachment B. Illinois OSHA's Director, or designee, will provide Regional Enforcement Managers (REM) with PPI lists which will then be distributed to the Inspector assigned to that territory.

### Maintaining Inspection Lists and Documentation

Illinois OSHA's Director, or designee, is responsible for maintaining documentation necessary to demonstrate that the PPI lists have been properly utilized in accordance with the requirements of this Notice, including adequate documentation on all deletions, deferrals or other modifications. All such inspection lists and documentation must be maintained by Illinois OSHA for a period of three years after all the inspections conducted under this SST plan are closed. See paragraph B.1.b.(1)(c).3 in CPL 02-00-025, Scheduling System for Programmed Inspections (January 4, 1995).

### List Size

Illinois OSHA will base their determination of list size (i.e., 5 to 50 establishments) on consideration of available resources and geographic range of the office.

All of the establishments in a list must be inspected before any establishments in a new list may be inspected.

## Deferrals

### Illinois OSHA On-Site Consultation Visit in Progress

If an Illinois OSHA On-Site Consultation visit is in progress, it will take priority over Programmed Planned Inspections (PPI). A consultation visit will be considered "in progress" in relation to the working conditions, hazards, or situations covered by the visit from the beginning of the opening conference through the end of the correction due dates and any extensions thereof. If a consultation visit is already in progress it will terminate when the following kind of Illinois OSHA compliance inspection is about to take place:

- a. Imminent danger inspection;
- b. Fatality/catastrophe inspection;
- c. Complaint inspections; and/or
- d. Other critical inspections, as determined by the IL OSHA Director.

*NOTE: Other "such critical inspections" may include, but are not limited to, referrals as defined in Chapter 9, section A.7. Illinois Field Operations Manual (IL FOM)*

*Complaint and Referral Processing. Following an evaluation of the hazards alleged in a referral, if the IL OSHA Director determines that enforcement action is required prior to the end of an abatement period established by the consultation project, the consultation visit in progress shall be immediately terminated to allow for an enforcement inspection.*

#### Full Service Illinois OSHA On-Site Consultation Visits

While an establishment is undergoing a full service consultation visit for safety **and/or** health; programmed enforcement activity may not occur until after the end of the establishment's visit "In Progress" status.

#### Limited Service On-Site Consultation Visits

If an establishment is undergoing a limited service consultation visit, whether focused on a particular type of work process or a hazard; programmed enforcement activity may not proceed while the consultant is at the establishment. The re-scheduled enforcement activity must be limited only to those areas that were not addressed by the scope of the consultative visit (posted List of Hazards).

#### Enforcement Follow-Up and Monitoring Inspections

If an enforcement follow-up or monitoring inspection is scheduled while an establishment is undergoing a consultation visit, the inspection shall not be deferred; however, its scope shall be limited only to those areas required to be covered by the follow-up or monitoring inspection. In such instances, the consultant must halt the consultation visit until the enforcement inspection is completed. In the event Illinois OSHA issues a citation(s) as a result of the follow-up or monitoring inspection, a consultation visit may not proceed until the citation(s) becomes final.

#### Illinois OSHA On-Site Consultation and 90-Day Deferral

If an establishment has requested an initial full-service comprehensive consultation visit for safety and health from the Illinois OSHA On-Site Consultation Program, and that visit has been scheduled, the Programmed Planned Inspection (PPI) may be deferred for 90 calendar days from the date of the notification by the Illinois OSHA On-Site Consultation Program to the IL OSHA Director. No extension of the deferral beyond the 90 calendar days is possible, unless the consultation visit is "In Progress." Illinois OSHA may, however, in exercising its authority to schedule inspections, assign a lower priority to establishments where consultation visits are scheduled.

*NOTE: See [CSP 02-00-002](#), Consultation Policies and Procedures Manual, Chapter 7: Relationship to Enforcement, dated January 18, 2008, for additional information.*

#### Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP).

SHARP is designed to provide support and incentives to those public employers that implement and continuously improve effective safety and health management system(s) at their establishment. SHARP participants are exempted from Programmed Planned Inspections. [29 CFR 1908.7(b)(4)]. All initial approvals of SHARP status will be for a period of up to two years, commencing with the date the Regional Office approves an employer's SHARP application. After the initial approval, all SHARP renewals will be for a period of up to three years.

## Deletions

Illinois OSHA will be responsible for making appropriate deletions from the Program Planned Inspection (PPI) list. In addition, deletions will also include those establishments that are no longer in business, in accordance with [CPL 02-00-025](#), *Scheduling System for Programmed Inspections*, at B.1.b.(1)(b) 6.d., except criteria H# (Health inspection), S# (Safety inspection), T# (Ten or fewer employees), V#(VPP). Deletion criteria for previous inspections or SHARP establishments may be applied to establishments either prior to creating a list or after a list is created.

### Less than 10 employees

If an establishment has had 10 or fewer employees during the previous twelve month period, the employer will be deleted from the list or the inspector will not conduct a PPI inspection.

### Previous Inspections

Establishments will be deleted from the inspection list if, within 36 months of the current fiscal year, an establishment received a comprehensive safety inspection. The comprehensive safety inspection need not have been initiated by a Program Planned Inspection (PPI).

For deletion purposes, the date when an establishment is considered to have received a comprehensive safety inspection will be the opening conference date, not the closing conference date or the citation issuance date. For example, if the opening conference date occurred within the previous 24 months of the creation of the current Program Planned Inspection (PPI) list, the establishment will be deleted from the list.

### Illinois OSHA Inspection(s) at SHARP Establishments

Employers that meet all the requirements for SHARP status will have the names of their establishment deleted from the Programmed Planned Inspection (PPI) list. However, the following types of incidents can trigger an Illinois OSHA enforcement inspection at SHARP sites: imminent danger; fatality/catastrophe; or formal complaints. [29 CFR 1908.7(b)(4)(ii)]

*NOTE: See [CSP 02-00-002](#), Consultation Policies and Procedures Manual, Chapter 8: OSHA's Safety and Health Achievement Recognition Program (SHARP) and Pre-SHARP, dated January 18, 2008, for additional information.*

## Inspection Procedures

### Program Planned Inspections

Inspections conducted under this plan will be comprehensive safety inspections.

Health inspections under this plan will be limited to:

- Inspector referrals (i.e., when an inspector on site sees a potential health hazard)

### Both Safety and Health Inspection Conducted

If both a safety and health inspection are conducted, such inspections may be conducted as one combined safety and health inspection by a cross-trained inspector (as established through specific training or demonstrated ability), or as separate safety and health inspections, or as joint safety and health inspections.

When a Program Planned Inspection (PPI) is assigned to a cross-trained Industrial Hygienist (IH), the inspection will be a combined safety and health inspection and can be marked in the OSHA information System (OIS) as “safety and health”.

#### Citations

Violations will be cited and penalties proposed in accordance with the Illinois State Plan Field Operations Manual (IL FOM) and other pertinent policy and procedures documents.

#### Recordkeeping Violations

Whenever OSHA recordkeeping violations are identified, appropriate citations and penalties will be proposed, and supporting documentation will be provided, in accordance with policies and procedures in the IL FOM.

### Relationship to Other Programs

#### Un-Programmed Inspections

Un-programmed planned inspections will be conducted according to the IL FOM or other pertinent policy and procedure documents. If the occasion for an un-programmed (e.g., complaint, fatality) inspection arises with respect to an establishment that is also in the current inspection list to receive a Program Planned Inspection (PPI), the two inspections may be conducted concurrently or separately.

### Recording and Tracking

#### PPI-Only Inspections

In the OSHA Information System (OIS) under the investigation type tab the “initiating type” must be marked as “programmed planned”. In addition, the “State Emphasis Program” box must be marked as “**SPPIL (State Program Planned Inspection List)**”.

#### PPI Combined with Un-programmed Inspections.

For all un-programmed inspections conducted in conjunction with a Program Planned Inspection (PPI), OIS investigation type tab must be marked as “un-programmed” and the un-programmed activity identified. In addition, the “State Emphasis Program” box must be marked as “**SPPIL (State Program Planned Inspection List)**”.

#### PPI Combined with Emphasis Program Inspections.

For all Emphasis program inspections such as NEPs and LEPs conducted in conjunction with a Program Planned Inspection (PPI), OIS investigation type tab must be marked as “programmed planned”. In addition, the “State Emphasis Program” box must be marked as “**SPPIL (State Program Planned Inspection List)**” along with all NEP and LEP OSHA codes applicable to the inspection.



PPI Combined with Un-programmed and Other Programmed Inspections.

If a Program Planned Inspection (PPI) is combined with an un-programmed (e.g., complaint, catastrophe, or fatality) inspection and a programmed inspection, such as a NEP or LEP, OIS investigation type tab must be marked “un-programmed.”

# ATTACHMENT A

## 2009 BLS DATA

TABLE 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2009 — Continued

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2009 Annual average employment <sup>4</sup> (thousands)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Construction .....		81.8	5.1	2.7	2.4	0.4	2.4
Construction .....	23	81.8	5.1	2.7	2.4	.4	2.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	81.8	5.1	2.7	2.4	.4	2.4
Service providing .....		4,798.2	4.6	2.3	1.8	.5	2.3
Education and health services .....		2,624.7	4.7	2.3	1.6	.7	2.4
Educational services .....		1,991.2		1.1	.7	.4	1.5
Educational services .....		1,991.2		1.1	.7	.4	1.5
Health care and social assistance .....	62	633.5	10.3	5.6	4.1	1.4	4.7
Hospitals .....	622	347.6	11.0	5.5	3.7	1.8	5.5
Public administration .....		1,991.9	4.3	2.2	1.9	.3	2.2
Public administration .....	92	1,991.9	4.3	2.2	1.9	.3	2.2
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	785.6	6.2	3.3	2.9	.4	2.9
Local government <sup>6</sup> .....		13,983.6	6.3	2.6	1.8	.7	3.7
Goods producing <sup>6</sup> .....		111.3	12.9	6.0	4.6	1.5	—
Construction .....		110.3	13.0	6.1	4.6	1.5	—
Construction .....	23	110.3	13.0	6.1	4.6	1.5	—
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	107.6	13.1	6.1	4.6	1.5	—
Service providing .....		13,852.3	6.2	2.6	1.8	.7	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>10</sup> .....		516.0	7.0	4.1	3.0	1.1	2.9
Transportation and warehousing <sup>10</sup> .....	48-49	270.8	7.6	4.7	4.1	.6	2.9
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	485	220.6	7.8	5.0	4.6	.4	2.8
Utilities .....	22	241.9	6.5	3.5	1.9	—	2.9
Utilities .....	221	241.9	6.5	3.5	1.9	—	2.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2009 — Continued

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2009 Annual average employment <sup>4</sup> (thousands)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Education and health services .....		8,720.4	5.1	1.7	1.1	0.5	3.4
Educational services .....	61	7,813.7	4.8	1.5	1.0	.4	3.4
Educational services .....	611	7,813.7	4.8	1.5	1.0	.4	3.4
Health care and social assistance .....	62	906.8	6.9	3.1	2.0	1.1	3.8
Hospitals .....	622	660.4	7.0	2.7	1.7	1.0	4.3
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	71.7	11.1	7.3	4.8	2.4	3.8
Public administration .....		4,075.8	7.9	3.8	2.8	1.0	4.2
Public administration .....	Public Works 92	4,075.8	7.9	3.8	2.8	1.0	4.2
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	Local-Fire 922	1,002.6	11.5	5.5	4.6	1.0	5.9

<sup>1</sup> The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2007.

<sup>4</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program.

<sup>5</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>7</sup> Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining

operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Industry scope changed in 2009.

<sup>9</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>10</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>11</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

# 2010 BLS DATA

TABLE 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2010 — Continued

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2010 Annual average employment <sup>4</sup> (thousands)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Education and health services .....		2,547.2	4.9	2.3	1.6	0.7	2.6
Educational services .....		1,928.6		1.1	.7	.4	1.6
Educational services .....		1,928.6		1.1	.7	.4	1.6
Health care and social assistance .....	62	618.6	10.7	5.6	4.1	1.5	5.1
Hospitals .....	622	344.6	11.8	5.1	3.6	1.6	6.6
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	140.6	15.1	9.9	7.6	2.4	5.2
Public administration .....		1,851.3	4.2	2.1	1.8	.3	2.1
Public administration .....	92	1,851.3	4.2	2.1	1.8	.3	2.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	724.1	6.0	3.2	2.8	.4	2.8
Local government <sup>6</sup> .....		13,799.6	6.1	2.6	1.8	.8	3.5
Goods producing <sup>6</sup> .....		110.5	9.5	4.9	—	1.3	4.5
Construction .....		109.4	9.5	5.0	—	1.3	4.5
Construction .....	23	109.4	9.5	5.0	—	1.3	4.5
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	106.8	9.6	5.0	—	1.3	4.6
Service providing .....		13,689.1	6.1	2.6	1.8	.8	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>10</sup> .....		515.4	6.7	4.1	2.9	1.2	2.6
Transportation and warehousing <sup>10</sup> .....	48-49	271.0	7.2	4.4	3.7	.8	2.7
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	485	220.3	7.2	4.5	3.9	.6	2.7
Utilities .....	22	241.2	6.2	3.8	2.1	—	2.4
Utilities .....	221	241.2	6.2	3.8	2.1	—	2.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2010 — Continued

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2010 Annual average employment <sup>4</sup> (thousands)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Education and health services .....		8,689.4	5.1	1.9	1.3	0.6	3.3
Educational services .....	61	7,785.9	4.9	1.7	1.2	.5	3.2
Educational services .....	611	7,785.9	4.9	1.7	1.2	.5	3.2
Health care and social assistance .....	62	903.5	6.6	2.7	1.8	.9	3.9
Hospitals .....	622	650.9	6.9	2.5	1.7	.8	4.4
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	77.6	11.4	7.3	4.2	3.1	4.2
Public administration .....		3,953.9	7.6	3.4	2.5	1.0	4.1
Public administration .....	92	3,953.9	7.6	3.4	2.5	1.0	4.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	993.0	10.2	4.9	4.0	.9	5.3

<sup>1</sup> The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2007

<sup>4</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program.

<sup>5</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>7</sup> Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining

operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Industry scope changed in 2009.

<sup>9</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>10</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>11</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

# 2011 BLS DATA

TABLE 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2011 — Continued

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2011 Annual average employment <sup>4</sup> (thousands)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Construction .....		74.8	3.8	1.9	1.6	0.3	1.9
Construction .....	23	74.8	3.8	1.9	1.6	.3	1.9
Service providing .....		4,730.0	4.6	2.3	1.8	.5	2.3
Education and health services .....		2,670.6	4.4	2.1	1.5	.5	2.3
Educational services .....		2,055.1		1.0	.7	.3	1.6
Educational services .....		2,055.1		1.0	.7	.3	1.6
Health care and social assistance .....	62	615.5	8.7	4.7	3.7	1.0	4.0
Hospitals .....	622	339.9	9.2	4.8	3.6	1.2	4.4
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	139.6	13.1	7.4	5.9	1.5	5.7
Public administration .....		1,898.7	4.8	2.4	2.0	—	2.4
Public administration .....	92	1,898.7	4.8	2.4	2.0	—	2.4
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	751.7	7.6	4.1	3.4	—	3.5
Local government <sup>6</sup> .....		13,678.9	6.1	2.6	1.9	.7	3.5
Goods producing <sup>6</sup> .....		107.4	8.7	4.7	3.2	1.5	4.0
Construction .....		106.4	8.7	4.7	3.2	1.5	4.0
Construction .....	23	106.4	8.7	4.7	3.2	1.5	4.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	103.8	8.8	4.8	3.2	1.5	4.0
Service providing .....		13,571.4	6.1	2.6	1.9	.7	3.5
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>10</sup> .....		508.2	6.7	4.0	3.0	1.0	2.7
Transportation and warehousing <sup>10</sup> .....	48-49	266.0	7.3	4.6	3.9	.7	2.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	485	215.6	7.4	5.0	4.4	.6	2.5
Utilities .....	22	238.9	6.2	3.5	2.1	1.4	2.7
Utilities .....	221	238.9	6.2	3.5	2.1	1.4	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2011 — Continued

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2011 Annual average employment <sup>4</sup> (thousands)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Education and health services .....		8,590.8	5.1	1.8	1.3	0.5	3.3
Educational services .....	61	7,688.2	4.9	1.6	1.2	.4	3.2
Educational services .....	611	7,688.2	4.9	1.6	1.2	.4	3.2
Health care and social assistance .....	62	902.6	6.4	2.6	1.7	.9	3.8
Hospitals .....	622	649.0	6.8	2.4	1.6	.8	4.4
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	77.2	10.2	7.1	3.8	—	3.1
Public administration .....		3,950.9	7.9	3.8	2.8	1.0	4.0
Public administration .....	92	3,950.9	7.9	3.8	2.8	1.0	4.0
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	985.7	10.3	5.6	4.7	.8	4.7

<sup>1</sup> The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2007

<sup>4</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program.

<sup>5</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>7</sup> Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining

operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Industry scope changed in 2009.

<sup>9</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>10</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>11</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

# 2012 BLS DATA

TABLE 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2012 — Continued

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Construction .....		4.5	2.0	1.8	0.3	2.4
Construction .....	23	4.5	2.0	1.8	.3	2.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	4.5	2.1	1.8	.3	2.4
Service providing .....		4.4	2.1	1.7	.4	2.2
Education and health services .....		4.1	2.0	1.4	.5	2.1
Educational services .....			.9	.6	.3	1.4
Educational services .....			.9	.6	.3	1.4
Health care and social assistance .....	62	8.8	4.8	3.7	1.1	4.0
Hospitals .....	622	9.2	4.6	3.5	1.1	4.6
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	13.6	8.4	6.7	1.7	5.1
Public administration .....		4.6	2.2	1.8	.4	2.5
Public administration .....	92	4.6	2.2	1.8	.4	2.5
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	6.5	3.3	2.9	.5	3.2
Local government <sup>5</sup> .....		6.1	2.5	1.8	.7	3.6
Goods producing <sup>5</sup> .....		10.2	4.8	3.5	1.4	5.3
Construction .....		10.2	4.8	3.5	1.4	5.4
Construction .....	23	10.2	4.8	3.5	1.4	5.4
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	10.3	4.9	3.5	1.4	5.4
Service providing .....		6.0	2.5	1.8	.7	3.6
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>9</sup> .....		6.4	3.6	2.9	.7	2.8
Transportation and warehousing <sup>9</sup> .....	48-49	6.9	4.4	3.9	.4	2.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	485	7.1	4.7	4.4	.3	2.4
Utilities .....	22	5.8	2.9	1.8	1.1	—
Utilities .....	221	5.8	2.9	1.8	1.1	—

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2012 — Continued

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Education and health services .....		5.1	1.7	1.2	0.6	3.4
Educational services .....	61	5.0	1.6	1.1	.5	3.4
Educational services .....	611	5.0	1.6	1.1	.5	3.4
Health care and social assistance .....	62	6.0	2.6	1.8	.8	3.4
Hospitals .....	622	6.2	2.4	1.6	.8	3.8
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	9.6	6.4	4.8	1.6	3.2
Public administration .....		7.5	3.4	2.6	.9	4.1
Public administration .....	82	7.5	3.4	2.6	.9	4.1
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	10.4	5.1	4.3	.9	5.3

<sup>1</sup> The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2007

<sup>4</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS

by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Industry scope changed in 2009.

<sup>8</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>9</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>10</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor



# 2013 BLS DATA

TABLE 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2013 — Continued

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Education and health services .....		3.6	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.8
Educational services .....			.9	.6	.3	1.2
Educational services .....			.9	.6	.3	1.2
Health care and social assistance .....	62	7.7	4.4	3.5	.9	3.3
Hospitals .....	622	7.7	4.2	3.2	.9	3.5
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	13.7	8.7	6.9	1.7	5.0
Public administration .....		4.1	2.1	1.7	.5	1.9
Public administration .....	92	4.1	2.1	1.7	.5	1.9
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	5.7	3.1	2.6	.5	2.6
Local government <sup>5</sup> .....		5.7	2.4	1.7	.7	3.2
Goods producing <sup>5</sup> .....		7.9	3.9	2.8	1.1	4.0
Construction .....		7.9	3.9	2.8	1.1	4.0
Construction .....	23	7.9	3.9	2.8	1.1	4.0
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	8.0	3.9	2.9	1.1	4.1
Service providing .....		5.6	2.4	1.7	.7	3.2
Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>6</sup> .....		6.7	4.4	3.3	1.1	2.3
Transportation and warehousing <sup>6</sup> .....	48-49	7.1	4.8	4.1	.7	2.3
Transit and ground passenger transportation .....	485	7.1	4.8	4.2	.6	2.3
Utilities .....	22	6.3	4.0	2.6	1.4	2.3
Utilities .....	221	6.3	4.0	2.6	1.4	2.3

(See footnotes at end of table.)

TABLE 1. Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by case type and ownership, selected industries, 2013 — Continued

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
			Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Education and health services .....		4.7	1.6	1.1	0.5	3.0
Educational services .....	61	4.5	1.5	1.1	.5	3.0
Educational services .....	611	4.5	1.5	1.1	.5	3.0
Health care and social assistance .....	62	5.6	2.3	1.5	.8	3.3
Hospitals .....	622	6.0	2.3	1.4	.8	3.7
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	8.1	4.9	3.2	1.6	3.2
Public administration .....		7.3	3.5	2.5	.9	3.8
Public administration .....	92	7.3	3.5	2.5	.9	3.8
Justice, public order, and safety activities .....	922	10.2	5.1	4.2	.9	5.2

<sup>1</sup> The incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000, where

N = number of injuries and illnesses  
EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year  
200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2007.

<sup>4</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> Data for Mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System — United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Gas Extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS

by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Industry scope changed in 2009.

<sup>8</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore, estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>9</sup> Data for employers in railroad transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>10</sup> Data too small to be displayed.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dash indicates data do not meet publication guidelines.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

## ATTACHMENT B

